

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, Dec. 11.—Silver, 56c; Lead, \$5.25; Spelter, \$15.25; Copper, steady, electrolytic, \$19.75; 20.00.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TWENTY- EIGHT PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Sunday, Except Unsettled in North Portion; Slightly Cooler Tonight in West Portion.

Forty-fifth Year—No. 318.

Price: Five Cents.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

RUSSIANS ARE RUSHING BODIES OF TROOPS TO RUMANIA BORDER

Russian Danube Port of Reni Is Closed to Passengers and Freight Service Because of Forthcoming Arrival of Additional Transport Ships—Austrian Forces in Bukovina Are Being Heavily Reinforced—Greek Government Arranges for Demobilization of Army—Hot Cannonading Continues in Champagne, the Germans Claiming the Advantage.

Havre, France, Dec. 11, 2:35 p. m.—The munitions factories of the Belgian government here were destroyed today by an explosion. Extensive damage was done and many persons were injured.

Paris, Dec. 11, 5:40 p. m.—According to the Journal des Debats, one thousand persons were injured in the explosion at Havre, but the number of deaths was comparatively small.

Paris, Dec. 11, 5:20 p. m.—France and Great Britain decided today to continue the campaign in the Balkans and agreed on military measures designed to assure the security of the expeditionary forces which landed at Saloniki.

A semi-official announcement issued this afternoon indicates that the French and British troops are being withdrawn from Serbia. The agreement with reference to concerted military action in other zones as well as in the Balkans was reached by Premier Briand and War Minister Gallieni, the French representatives, and Foreign Secretary Grey and War Secretary Kitchener, acting for Great Britain, who have been in conference in Paris during the last two days.

The semi-official announcement issued after today's conference says the principal of maintenance of French and British troops at Saloniki was approved by all the participants and military measures have been taken to assure the security of the expeditionary corps which is retreating methodically toward its base.

Berlin, Dec. 11, via London, 5 p. m.—The French again have bombarded and then attacked the position recently taken by the Germans northeast of Souain in the Champagne region, but were repulsed, the Germans retaining all their gains, according to official announcement today.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The American note to Austria-Hungary, demanding a disavowal of the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona and reparation for American lives lost on that vessel, reached the Austrian foreign office at Vienna yesterday. The text will be given out by the state department here for publication in Monday morning newspapers.

Berlin, Dec. 7, via London, 3:06 p. m.—Capture of 250 meters of an advanced French trench in the Champagne district east of Aubervie was announced by German army headquarters today. Sixty men were taken prisoners in this operation.

Paris, Dec. 7, 5:20 p. m.—According to a German radiogram, the French submarine Fresnel was destroyed on December 5 by an Austrian warship, says a communication issued today at the marine ministry. "Two officers and twenty-six men were captured."

Berlin, Dec. 11, by wireless to Sayville.—Advices received here today indicate that the Russians are hurriedly concentrating troops along the Rumanian border. The Austrian forces in Bukovina also are being reinforced heavily.

A Bucharest dispatch, forwarded by way of Budapest, says that the harbor at Reni, the Russian Danube port at which there have been concentrated forces for some time, has been closed to passenger and freight traffic since Monday because of the forthcoming arrival of additional transport ships.

Three Russian warships sailed Monday night from Reni for Kilia on the Danube near the entrance to the Black Sea. The dispatch says the Russians are erecting large munitions depots along the Danube, near the delta. Russian officers assert an attack is soon to be made on Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina.

Railway traffic with Russia over the line through Unglen on the northern Rumanian border, has been suspended since Saturday of last week. Telephone and telegraph communication with Bessarabia also has been suspended. Ten thousand Russian soldiers are constructing a railroad line from Reni, thirty miles eastward to Ismail.

British Steamer Affire. New York, Dec. 11.—The British freighter Tynningham, sugar laden, put towards New York soon after she had passed quarantine today, fire having broken out aboard. She passed quarantine, returning with smoke pouring from aft hold No. 4 and anchored off the statue of Liberty.

Lively Cannonading in Champagne. Paris, Dec. 11, 2:40 p. m.—The war office report this afternoon says: "The night was calm except in the Champagne where, notwithstanding the steady rain, there was lively cannonading."

Further details of the fighting yesterday confirm the previous information concerning the effective work of our artillery between the Oise and the Aisne on the plateau of Quenoy and in the region of Vendresse and Troyon. Our trench guns wrought serious damage to the fortifications and bomb throwing machines of the enemy.

Entente Allies Retiring. London, Dec. 11, 10:25 a. m.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram company from Saloniki dated Friday says: "Complete calm prevailed yesterday and throughout the night on the front of the entente forces. The retirement of the entente allies is proceeding in good order."

"The political situation engrosses the public."

British Steamship Sunk. London, Dec. 11, 11:25 a. m.—The British steamship Busiris, 270 tons gross, has been sunk. Her crew was landed.

Million Fighters in Balkans. London, Dec. 11, 11:35 a. m.—The Bulgarian premier, M. Radoslawoff, stated in an interview that the central powers have over a million men at their disposal in the Balkans, says a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

Coal Famine in Vienna. Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 11, via London, 1:17 p. m.—Reports reaching here from Austria say the supply of coal in Vienna is so small that the question of lighting the city has become acute.

German Report Premature. London, Dec. 11, 9:53 a. m.—"The reported German occupation of Gievelli (Serbia) is premature," says the Saloniki correspondent of Reuters Telegram company. Up to 4 o'clock Friday afternoon there was no enemy in the immediate neighborhood of Gievelli.

A previous dispatch from Saloniki said it was reported there that German forces under General Von Gallwitz occupied Gievelli Friday morning.

FRENCH SHIP HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Marseilles, France, Dec. 11, 4:55 a. m.—The officers of the French steamer Harmonie which has arrived here state that the vessel was attacked recently by an Austrian submarine. The submersible fired two torpedoes which were without effect and then withdrew. The next day the Harmonie was attacked by an aeroplane that flew overhead for a quarter of an hour and dropped six bombs, all of which fell into the sea.

FROM SALT LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Underhill of Salt Lake City are guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn L. Shanks.

YAQUIS AGAIN ON THE WARPATH

Indians Raiding American Settlement in Yaquis Valley—People Call for Protection.

DRIVING OFF STOCK

Admiral Winslow Sends Cruiser to Nearest Approach to Scene of Trouble.

Topolobampo, Dec. 10, via Radio to San Diego, Cal., Dec. 11.—Yaqui Indians are now on the warpath and are raiding the American settlement in the Yaqui valley, according to reports just received from Guaymas. The Richardson Construction company which owns approximately 1,000,000 acres in the valley, has sent out an appeal to American-Consul Garrett at Guaymas asking that protection be immediately furnished as the American colony is wholly without protection in the valley where the Indians are reported as raiding American farms, driving off stock, burning American harvests and moving toward the experimental station. No American casualties have been reported.

Five hundred Indian warriors engaged Mexican troops for three hours yesterday along the Porfiri Diaz canal between Cocorit and Esperanza, but the result of the encounter has not been learned.

Cruiser Sent to Nearest Point. Admiral Winslow, who is here with the cruiser Raleigh, has directed the cruiser Raleigh, en route from Guaymas to Topolobampo, to proceed to Tobari bay, which is the nearest approach to the American settlement. The Raleigh is due to arrive there early tomorrow.

Earlier advices from Guaymas state that 600 infantry sent south from Hermosillo especially for the protection of the Yaqui districts arrived in the valley yesterday but they continued on to the southward, as did a part of the cavalry from Esperanza.

Indians attacked the garrison protecting the Southern Pacific employees engaged in repairing the bridge at Corral over the Yaqui river, and fighting continued yesterday afternoon and early today at that point.

The railroad officials have sent an appeal to General Diquez for greater protection in this district, as has been promised.

LONDON REVIEWS GERMAN POLICY

Chancellor's Speech a Symptom That People of Germany Are Longing for Peace.

WAR TO CONTINUE

Allies Do Not Deceive Themselves—Will Not Draw Back an Inch From Great Task.

London, Dec. 11, 2:47 a. m.—The London morning newspapers continuing the discussion editorially of the debate in the German Reichstag Thursday, mostly express the conviction that it is a symptom of German longing for peace and that the fact that the Reichstag permitted such a discussion is a concession to the popular feeling.

With equal conviction, the opinion is expressed that no notice whatever will be taken of what are characterized as the imperial chancellor's appeals or threats, but that the entente allies will continue to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the business of fighting.

"The Daily Telegraph" says: "It has taken a long time to bring Germany to a reasonable frame of mind but we think that this has been done at last."

"The Morning Post" says: "The allies do not deceive themselves as Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg supposes. They know that Germany holds, Belgium, part of France, Poland Galicia and most of Serbia, but they have their little consolations. They can decide what Germany is to eat and to wear and they can give the conqueror free passage for his heralds and diplomats. And when Dr. Schneidemann (Socialist deputy in the Reichstag) boasts that Germany has twenty million pigs he acknowledges that she is a besieged garrison. Under such circumstances, it is useless to talk of peace."

The Daily Mail says: "We shall not draw back an inch from our task merely because Germany, whether in boastfulness or in fear, clamors for a patched peace."

COAL PLANT BURNS. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 11.—The Delphi Coal company's anthracite breaker at Jessup burned today, causing a loss of \$150,000 and throwing 800 men and boys out of work.

GERMANY'S PEACE PLAN IS EVIDENT

While Chancellor Rattles His Sabre, Socialists Feel Out Ground for Proposals.

TRY TO HIDE TRUTH

German Allies Becoming Expensive Proposition—Exchange Falling in Appalling Proportions.

Paris, Dec. 11, 5 a. m.—Paris newspapers express the opinion that behind the outspoken remarks of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, German chancellor, in his address to the Reichstag, may be perceived a desire for peace.

"Germany's plan is evident," says Gabriel Hanotaux, former foreign minister, in the Figaro. "While the chancellor rattles the sabre and proclaims Germany's undiminished strength and determination to win, the Socialists are put up to feel the ground for peace proposals through their international connections in neutral countries."

Fail to Hide Truth. The Matin asserts that the chancellor, notwithstanding his great ability, has failed to hide the truth concerning Germany's straits.

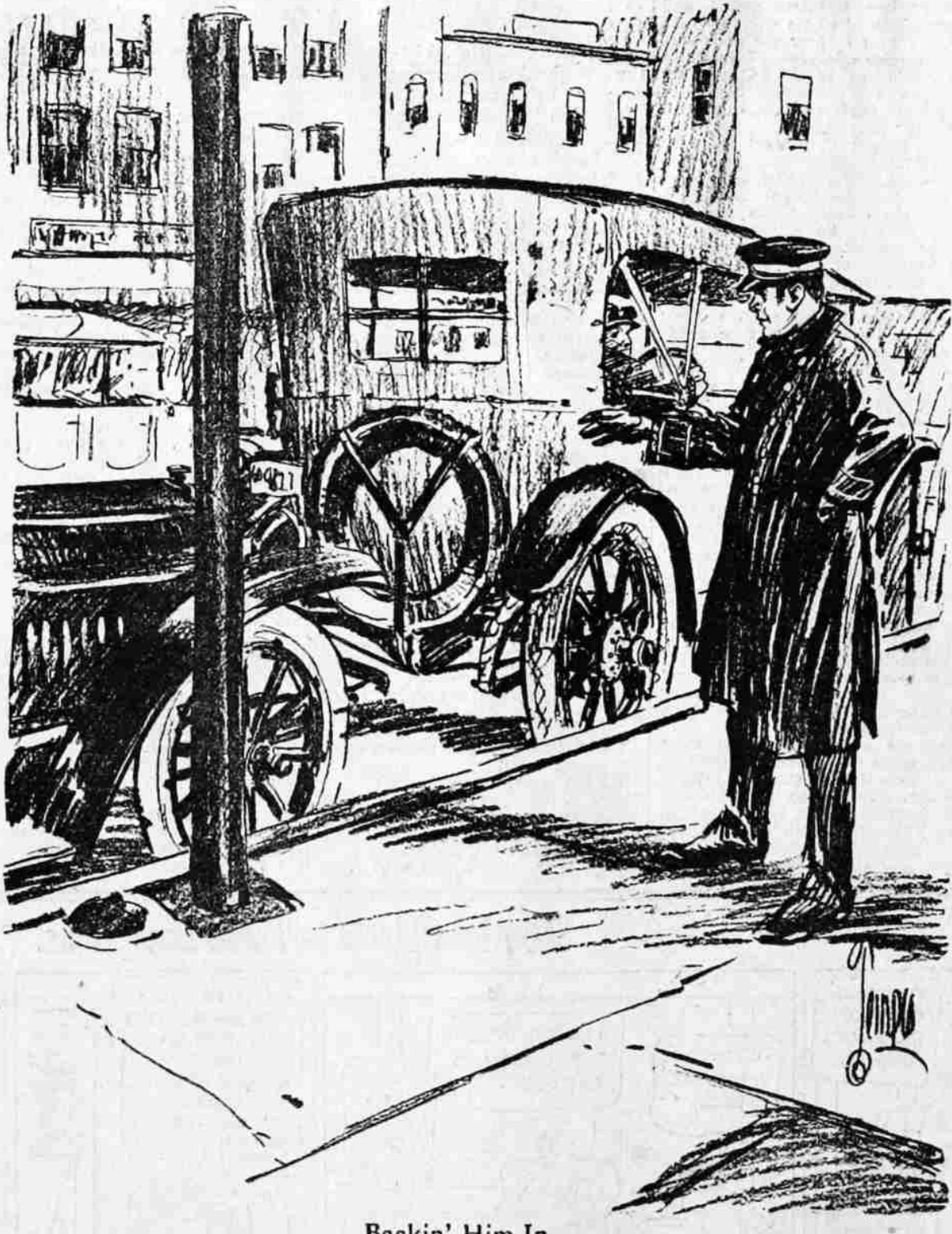
"The idea that Germany could lack anything suggested astonishing revelations to him," it says. "We learn that our enemies have such fabulous quantities of potatoes that three-quarters of them are used for purposes other than food."

German Allies Become Expensive. "Naturally the situation in the Balkans is exploited. The fraternity in arms with the Bulgarians and Turks is collaborated with deep emotion, but what Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg did not say is that German allies are becoming so expensive to her that exchange with both America and Switzerland is falling against her daily in appalling proportions."

In the Petit Journal Stephen Pichon, former foreign minister, draws the conclusion from the chancellor's speech that both sides are equally determined to continue the struggle.

ARGENTINE EXPERT LECTURES. Logan, Dec. 10.—Wilbur Hall, 11, who has spent three years in the employ of the government of the Argentine Republic, gave an illustrated lecture to the class in dry farming today on the "Arid Farming of South America."

Sketches from Life By Temple



Backin' Him In

JOSEPH HENRY MARTIN SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT BY JUDGE

Failure of Accused to Explain the Cause of the Wounds in His Legs or Disclose How He Was Shot Plays an Important Part in Final Action of Court—Judge Howell Connects Martin, Through the Blackmail Letters, With the Reign of Terror in Ogden—Martin Unmoved When Sentenced.

Judge J. A. Howell this morning sentenced Joseph Henry Martin to a life term in the state penitentiary for the robbery of Mrs. Isabelle Boyle Wallin October 28, 1911, of which crime Martin was found guilty by a jury.

Martin stood unmoved while the court passed sentence and he had nothing whatever to say why sentence should not be passed. None of his family or other relatives was in the courtroom at the time and there were but few people in attendance. District Attorneys E. A. Leatherwood and John C. Davis were present and Attorneys John G. Willis and D. L. Stine appeared to look after the interests of the defendant. Martin was brought into court by two deputy prison wardens and chief Deputy Sheriff J. L. Hobson and he was returned to Salt Lake on a Bamberger train at 11 o'clock.

Judge Howell, in addressing Martin, said: "In passing sentence upon you, it seems to the court that this case is a little different from that in which the court ordinarily has to pronounce judgment. In the first place, it is a case of a man who, in the opinion of the court, is a dangerous criminal. You are now a convicted criminal, and you have been convicted of a crime, namely the crime of assault with a deadly weapon, one of the series of crimes which is referred to in the letters in this case which have been introduced in evidence, or at least are referred to in the other case, and that, after a fair trial, in which you were ably defended, you were found guilty, which decision is now final. You have again been convicted of the crime of robbery, another crime in this series of crimes which have been introduced in evidence, or at least are referred to in the other case, and that, after a fair trial, in which you were ably defended, you were found guilty, which decision is now final. You have again been convicted of the crime of robbery, another crime in this series of crimes which have been introduced in evidence, or at least are referred to in the other case, and that, after a fair trial, in which you were ably defended, you were found guilty, which decision is now final."

"Having been convicted by two juries of two of these crimes in a series of crimes, then there are certain conclusions which necessarily, it seems to me, follow. It follows, as I consider, that if you are guilty of these two crimes, then you are guilty of the other crimes, as shown by the letters which were introduced in evidence in this case and in the other case of the other crimes which constitute this series of crimes. If I am correct so far, then it follows that you are at least one of those who, for a considerable period, terrorized a number of citizens of this community; that you not only committed these crimes which have been spoken of, but by reason of these letters being fastened upon you, as they seem to be, you threatened the lives of a number of our citizens and held their lives cheap—not only their lives, but the lives of their families and even of little children. It seems to me that, for such a crime as you have been convicted in this case and what follows therefrom, there cannot be too severe a penalty imposed on you. I realize, of course, the terrible consequences of the extreme penalty which is involved in this case, for, if it should be the final penalty, it means life for you; but it seems to me that in considering what sentence should be meted out to you for having committed these crimes, I should also consider that other lives than your life are also involved. That other lives were threatened, other lives attempted to be taken, and, therefore, you are entitled to receive the utmost penalty which the law permits."

"It seems to me I also have the right to take into consideration in this case, in imposing the penalty upon you, that you have in your possession, at least to a certain extent, the means of demonstrating your own innocence. It would be a strange coincidence, indeed, if it should follow that you were shot in some other way than that which the testimony shows in this case, because the testimony shows you were shot with a certain kind of buckshot, but I understand from your testimony here that you have always contended you were not shot by that kind of a shot. If that be true, then upon your own body you have the evidence which would disprove that fact. I think I should also take into consideration the fact that in your testimony here upon the trial of the first case, you claimed that you could not explain your manner of receiving those wounds by reason of some chivalrous motive which actuated you. The ideal of chivalry is one that has passed from off the face of the earth; this was the ideal of mankind at one time but it is not now, and it seems to me that any chivalrous motive which may have actuated you was not in any wise comparable to your duty to yourself and those who are nearest and dearest to you, namely your family, and therefore that motive is not a sufficient motive to actuate you in refusing to explain."

"While I deem it my duty, as I said, to impose the maximum penalty which is permitted under the law in this case, yet I am very frank in saying to you that, if at any time you should, by the means I have indicated or otherwise, show that a mistake has been made—because of course we must recognize that in all human affairs there is always the possibility of a mistake having been made—if you should do that, then I would be one of the first who would be ready to say that you should not suffer the penalty which the court now deems is the proper penalty in this case."

"The judgment of the court is then that you, Joseph Henry Martin, having been convicted of this crime which I have designated, and the time now having arrived for the pronouncing of judgment, the judgment and the sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the state prison for life, that is to say, during your natural life."

"That is all. Is there anything further you want me to do at this time?" Mr. Willis—Nothing, except I would like to have a copy of your honor's opinion transcribed.

The Court—Yes. And let the court now be in recess until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Before passing sentence, the court denied the motion for a new trial, saying that, in the opinion of the court, the evidence adduced was sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty. Judge Howell said: "I have given to this motion such consideration as I have been able to give during the period which has elapsed since I heard the motion and the oral arguments here and I have arrived at the conclusion that the motion for a new trial should be denied. I have considered I think all of the questions which were raised upon the motion and I think some of the statements which were made by counsel for the defendant are undoubtedly correct. I have examined the testimony which was referred to in the argument and I find that as far as the testimony of the witness Lowrance is concerned that he did not specifically state that the personal transaction which he had with the defendant occurred at Ogden City. His testimony shows, however, that he was engaged in business in Ogden City at that time and his office was located in a building in this city, and that he had a personal business transaction, so that there is at least the indication that the transaction occurred at Ogden City. I have considered not only that testimony, however, but the testimony of the state witness, the testimony of the letters and particularly the testimony of one letter which bears the postmark Ogden on the 31st day of October, 1911. So that it seems to me that the court, simply because that testimony may have been construed a little more favorably to the state by all of the trial than was warranted, I am not justified in assuming that the jury did not give it the same consideration that it was really entitled to receive, because the testimony was read to them after they had retired for their deliberations."

"I have considered the other questions, none of which I think are so forcible as that which appertains to the admissibility in evidence of what was spoken of during the trial as the disputed or the questioned writings or documents. That presents necessarily a novel question, one upon which so far at any rate there has been no real determination as the matter is specifically involved in this case. However, it seems to me that if the law is to progress at all that testimony was admissible, and that it would not be right for this court upon that ground to grant a motion for a new trial. It seems to me, as I have stated heretofore, and I see no reason to change that impression, that these letters are admissible for the purpose of showing identification, that they are admissible notwithstanding the fact they were written, all of them, subsequent to the commission of this crime. They would not be admissible of course for the purpose of showing a common plan or design, such as is usually involved in the admissibility of such testimony, for the reason that of course they occurred after the commission of the crime with which the defendant was charged in this case, but I cannot see so far as the identification is concerned that it makes any difference whether these letters were written subsequent or prior thereto, or whether the crimes that are spoken of in these letters were committed prior or subsequent thereto, so long as the testimony is restricted to a tendency to show, if they do show, an identification of the defendant. Of course there were other matters in-

(Continued on Page 10.)

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